

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Factories in Sofia 2. Miscellaneous Depots 3. Depots in Sofia	DATE DISTR.	18 March 1954
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The sketch of the city of Sofia enclosed herewith as an Appendix, pages 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, shows the location of the various factories and depots described in the report. The legend to the Appendix is on pages 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Factories in Sofia

2. Whenever possible, the factories are described in the following categories:
  - a. Mechanics industry;
  - b. Chemical and pharmaceutical industry;
  - c. Instruments industry;
  - d. Textile industry;
  - e. Foods industry; and
  - f. Miscellaneous industries.
3. The Elektro Motorni Zavod (Electric Motors Factory) occupies an area of 600 by 300 meters (see No. 21 of Appendix for location). The complex was begun in 1944 and

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RE-REVIEW

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC		ORR	EV	X		
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started production in the spring of 1951. It produces electric motors which have a maximum capacity of 35 horsepower. Fifteen hundred workers are employed in three shifts per day.

4. The electric alternator factory occupies an area of 600 by 200 meters (see No. 15 of Appendix for location). The factory was constructed between 1944 and the spring of 1951, and produces electric alternators. Eight hundred workers are employed in three shifts per day.
5. The iron foundry (see No. 14 of Appendix for location) was constructed during the years 1945-1950. It occupies an area 400 by 250 meters in size and employs 500 workers in an unknown number of shifts. 25X1  
25X1
6. The wire net factory (see No. 3 of Appendix for location) was started in 1947 and was completed in the autumn of 1950. It does not operate on a steady schedule because it is still being fitted out with machinery which the Soviets are providing. The factory occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters. 25X1  
the number of workers employed production is limited to 25X1  
25X1  
metal net for fences, beds, strainers, etc.
7. The wire net factory (see No. 1 of Appendix) was constructed at the same time, has the same production, the same building and machinery characteristics as the wire net factory described in the paragraph above.
8. The machine tools factory (see No. 25 of Appendix for location), which occupies an area of 700 by 300 meters, was constructed during the years 1945-1950. The factory produces machine tools and employs an unknown number of workers in three shifts per day. 25X1
9. The precision instruments factory (see No. 23 of Appendix for location) was constructed in the period 1946 to January 1950 and plans are under way at present to enlarge the plant. It occupies an area of 1,200 by 300 meters, employs 800-900 workers in three shifts per day, and produces optical instruments, small instruments for hospitals and laboratories, measuring instruments, and meteorologic instruments.
10. The metallurgical factory formerly known as the Krum Baev Factory was constructed in 1930-1932 and has not since been enlarged. It occupies an area 900 by 300 meters in size (see No. 39 of Appendix for location), employs 350 workers, and produces concrete mixers, narrow gauge railroad cars, metal personal accessories, beams for bridges, and fixed and mobile cranes of small capacity.
11. The equipment factory for the wine-production industry (see No. 100 of Appendix for location) occupies an area 600 by 350 meters in size. It employs 850 workers in three shifts per day and produces various equipment for the wine-production industry.
12. The electric wire and cable factory, formerly known as the Filiptseni Brothers Factory (see No. 101 of Appendix for location), occupies an area of 1,200 by 800 meters, and employs 1,200 workers in three shifts per day. Production consists of electric and telephone wires and cables, nails, and various wires and wire-gauges of iron and copper.
13. The machine tools factory formerly known as the Reka Factory (see No. 99 of Appendix for location) occupies an area 800 by 300 meters in size and employs 600 workers in three shifts per day.

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14. Six iron tools and iron goods factories, occupying an area approximately 1,000 by 400 meters in size (see No. 95 of Appendix for location), employ a total of 3,500 workers in three shifts per day. Production consists of various iron tools, various iron goods, metal stoves, and sheet metal tubes.
15. An unidentified metallurgical factory which produced sugar until 1935 occupies an area of 1,300 by 500 meters (see No. 93 of Appendix for location). 25X1  
25X1
16. The iron tools factory formerly known as the Ivan Venkov Factory (see No. 65 of Appendix for location) occupies an area 400 by 200 meters in size. It employs 600 workers in three shifts per day and produces wheel frames, metal braces for doors, and small metal doors.
17. A factory which produces bakelite articles (see No. 10 of Appendix for location) was constructed during the period 1945-1950. It occupies an area 500 by 350 meters in size, employs approximately 1,000 workers, and produces telephones and electrical appliances of bakelite.
18. The factory which produces dial- and standard-type telephones (see No. 9 of Appendix for location) was constructed during 1945-1950. It occupies an area 800 by 300 meters in size, employs 1,300 workers in three shifts per day, and produces dial- and standard-type telephones.
19. The factory which produces bakelite articles (see No. 31 of Appendix for location) occupies an area of 500 by 400 meters. It employs 300 workers, most of whom are women, and produces tableware, loudspeakers, and electrical appliances.
20. The rubber factory formerly known as the Bakish Factory (see No. 18 of Appendix for location) was constructed in the years 1925-1926. It occupies an area of 700 by 150 meters, employs 400-500 workers in three shifts per day, and produces tires for motor vehicles. Prior to World War II this factory also produced small rubber articles, but informant does not believe that this production has been maintained. The transfer of this complex to the Svetovraahene locality (N 42-47, E 23-28) is under way.
21. The repair workshops of Sovbolstroil, the Soviet-Bulgarian construction enterprise, which are of old construction with enlargements in 1946-1947, occupy an area 1,500 by 500 meters in size (see No. 27 of Appendix for location). Six hundred workers are employed in three shifts per day. The shop is engaged in repairing motor vehicles and machinery for buildings and hydraulics construction of the Sovbolstroil enterprise. It will also construct narrow-gauge railroad cars, hoists, and wheelbarrows of iron in the future.
22. The repair workshop subordinate to the Ministry of Public Works (see No. 26 of Appendix for location) was constructed in the period 1945-1949 and occupies an area 3,000 by 2,000 meters in size. It employs 600 workers and engages in major repairs of motor vehicles and machinery for buildings and hydraulics construction of the Ministry of Public Works. The director of the shop is Nikola Balarev, a 40-year-old engineer, who lives in the Triaglinika Quarter of Sofia. The enterprise is also equipped with a depot for motor vehicles and various materials.
23. The repair workshop for railroad cars and locomotives (see No. 37 of Appendix for location) occupies an area 400 by 200 meters in size. It employs approximately 1,000 workers and engages in medium and major repairs of steam locomotives and railroad cars.

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24. The repair workshop for railroad cars and locomotives (see No. 102 of Appendix for location) occupies an area of 1,000 by 200 meters. It consists of a score of sheds with twin-sloped roofs covered with sheet metal, employs 2,000 workers, and engages in small and medium repairs of steam locomotives and railroad cars.
25. Various enterprises [redacted] not describe in detail are listed below as a group (see No. 76 of Appendix for location). They occupy an area 5,000 by 3,000 meters in size, employ a total of 20,000 workers, and include the following industries:
- a. Approximately 14 metallurgical factories of old construction which produce various items and employ a total of 10,000 workers;
  - b. Two factories of old construction which produce bakelite articles and employ a total of 600 workers;
  - c. Four textile mills of old construction which employ a total of 1,000-1,500 workers;
  - d. Four enterprises for chemical production, constructed in the years 1945-1948, which employ a total of 3,000 workers;
  - e. Two ceramics factories of old construction which employ a total of 1,500 workers; and
  - f. Various factories of which the details are unknown.
26. Various enterprises, all of old construction, [redacted] are listed below as a group (see No. 40 of Appendix for location). They occupy an area of 1,500 by 1,500 meters, employ a total of 3,500 workers, and include the following industries:
- a. Approximately 20 tanneries which employ a total of 2,500 workers;
  - b. Four or five factories which employ 400-500 workers;
  - c. Two factories which produce compressed gas in cylinders and employ a total of 100 workers;
  - d. Three or four oil factories which employ a total of 250 workers; and
  - e. Two ice plants which employ a total of 150 workers.
27. Various enterprises, all of old construction [redacted] are listed below as a group (see No. 53 of Appendix for location). They occupy an area 2,500 by 1,500 meters in size, employ a total of 8,000 workers, and include the following industries:
- a. Five ceramics factories which employ a total of 3,000 workers;
  - b. Three textile mills which employ a total of 1,000 workers;
  - c. Four oil factories which employ a total of 1,200 workers;
  - d. Two macaroni factories which employ a total of 400 workers;

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- e. Three alcohol distilleries which employ a total of 1,000 workers; and
- f. Various factories of which the details are unknown.
28. A chemical enterprise which occupies an area of 800 by 300 meters was constructed in 1945-1950 (see No. 5 of Appendix for location). It employs 1,500 workers in three shifts per day. Production consists of various derivatives from the fractioning of pit coal [redacted] 25X1
29. A chemical factory of recent construction, which started activity in the autumn of 1949, occupies an area 500 by 200 meters in size (see No. 8 of Appendix for location). It employs 300 workers and produces various varnishes and mordants.
30. A chemical factory which was constructed about 1930 and was enlarged in 1946-1947 (see No. 43a of Appendix for location) occupies an area 800 by 400 meters in size and employs 800-900 workers. [redacted] 25X1
31. The chemical factory formerly an [redacted] enterprise known as the Delta Factory occupies an area 500 by 500 meters in size (see No. 56 of Appendix for location). It employs 400 workers. [redacted] 25X1
32. A pharmaceutical factory occupying an area 600 by 300 meters in size was built in the years 1945-1950 (see No. 11 of Appendix for location). [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] Its depot for raw materials and finished products (see No. 16 of Appendix) is located in the immediate vicinity of the plant and occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters. 25X1
33. The Galenus Pharmaceutical Factory is of recent construction and began activity in the fall of 1949 (see No. 6 of Appendix for location). It occupies an area 700 by 300 meters in size, employs approximately 800 workers, and produces anti-tetanus sera, smallpox sera, snake-bite sera, etc. In September-October 1950, a shipment of snake-bite serum destined for Poland was returned because it was defective. As a consequence, the director and an unknown number of persons were arrested.
34. The pharmaceutical factory which occupies an area of 800 by 500 meters (see No. 70 of Appendix for location) was constructed in the years 1945-1948. It employs approximately 1,000 workers and produces various sera.
35. Another pharmaceutical factory constructed in the years 1945-1948 (see No. 69 of Appendix for location) occupies an area 600 by 400 meters in size. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] the factory has a large laboratory for chemical-bacteriological analyses.
36. A dye factory of recent construction which started production in 1949 occupies an area 600 by 300 meters in size (see No. 7 of Appendix for location). It employs 400 workers in two shifts per day and produces powdered dyes.
37. Another dye factory (shown as No. 55 on Appendix sketch) occupies an area 600 by 250 meters in size and employs 600-700 workers. It produces powdered dyes.
38. A dye factory which was built in the years 1938-1940 occupies an area 500 by 500 meters in size (see No. 29 of Appendix for location). It employs 300 workers and produces powdered dyes.

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39. A spinning and weaving mill occupying an area 500 by 500 meters in size was constructed in the years 1948-1940 (sic, probably 1938-1940). It employs 800 workers in three shifts per day and produces cotton thread and cloth (see No. 30 of Appendix for location).
40. A spinning and weaving mill which started production around 1930 occupies an area 400 by 200 meters in size (see No. 50 of Appendix for location). It employs 1,000 workers in three shifts per day and produces cotton thread and cloth.
41. The spinning and weaving mill formerly known as the Berov and Horner Mill, which was constructed prior to 1930, occupies an area 800 by 300 meters in size (see No. 51 of Appendix for location). It employs 1,500 workers and produces thread and cloth of wool and cotton.
42. Another spinning and weaving mill occupies an area 600 by 400 meters in size (see No. 94 of Appendix for location). It employs 1,000-1,200 workers in three shifts per day and produces cotton thread and cloth.
43. The spinning and weaving mill formerly known as the Alimos Mill occupies an area 800 by 300 meters in size (see No. 54 of Appendix for location). It employs 1,000 workers in three shifts per day and produces cotton thread and cloth.
44. The spinning and weaving mill formerly known as the Gloriya Mill occupies an area 1,500 by 400 meters in size (see No. 57 of Appendix for location). It operates in three shifts per day and produces thread and cloth of natural silk.
45. The spinning and weaving mill formerly an Italian enterprise known as the Delta Mill (see No. 20 of Appendix for location) occupies an area 600 by 250 meters in size. It employs 600-700 workers and produces cotton thread and cloth.
46. The spinning and weaving mill formerly an Italian enterprise known as the Fortuna Mill is the largest factory of its type in Bulgaria. It occupies an area 1,500 by 800 meters in size and employs 2,500-3,000 workers (see No. 19 of Appendix for location). It produces thread and cloth of natural silk, cotton, and wool, most of which is sent to the USSR. The factory director is Katya Pekutakova, wife of a National Assembly deputy and director of the Bulgarian agricultural cooperatives; she lives at No. 17 or No. 19 Veliko Turnovo Street in Sofia.
47. A ceramics factory of recent construction, which started production in the autumn of 1950, occupies an area 600 by 600 meters in size (see No. 4 of Appendix for location). It employs 700 workers and produces ceramics tableware and tiles.
48. The ceramics factory formerly known as the "Fiance" Factory is of old construction and was enlarged in 1944-1945 (see No. 46 of Appendix for location). It occupies an area 500 by 150 meters in size, employs 300 workers, and produces cubes for mosaic-work, earthenware tiles, crockery tableware, and various small items of terracotta.
49. Six brick factories [redacted] (see No. 80 of Appendix for location) occupy an area 3,000 by 1,000 meters in size. They employ a total of 5,000 workers, but reduce the force to 1,000 in the winter season. Production consists of solid and hollow bricks, Marseilles-type tile, and some "half-cylinder" type tile. The quarries are inside the factory area.
50. The "9 September" Shoe Factory is the largest factory of its type in Bulgaria (see No. 87 of Appendix for location). It is of recent construction and began

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activities in 1949. Twenty-five hundred workers are employed.  in early 1951 an unknown number of technical and directive personnel were arrested because of imperfections in a lot of 400,000 pairs of shoes.

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51. Another "9 September" Shoe Factory (a branch of the preceding one) was constructed in the years 1945-1950 and occupies an area 500 by 200 meters in size (see No. 17 of Appendix for location). It employs 1,000 workers. 

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52. A plywood factory (see No. 32 of Appendix for location) was constructed in 1932-1934 and enlarged in the years 1946-1948. It occupies an area 500 by 200 meters in size and employs 600 workers in three shifts per day. Production consists of plywood of various thicknesses, as well as the preparing and seasoning of wood for furniture and railroad cars.

53. A group of constructions used for various industrial activities (see No. 28 of Appendix for location) have been under construction since 1946, although the complex has been in partial activity since 1948. The buildings occupy an area 3,000 by 1,500 meters in size and completely enclosed by a fence set in reinforced concrete posts. Twenty-five hundred prisoners are employed under the surveillance of ordinary prison guards. The prisoners are brought into the area in motor vehicles from the Sofia prisons at 6:30 a.m. and are returned at 6:00-7:00 p.m. An unknown number of prisoners with light sentences are lodged at the factory. Workshops include a carpentry shop, lathe shops, a printing shop, a repair shop for machinery and motor vehicles, and a wickerwork department. A mechanical bakery is under construction and is almost completed.

54. An electric mill (see No. 47 of Appendix for location), which was constructed prior to 1930, occupies an area 700 by 250 meters in size. It employs 300 workers.

55. The "Chervena Zvezda" (Red Star) electric mill (see No. 52 of Appendix for location) occupies an area 300 by 100 meters in size. 

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56. The electric mill formerly known as the Sofia Mill (see No. 62 of Appendix for location) occupies an area 600 by 300 meters in size and employs 800 workers in three shifts per day.

57. A food products factory (see No. 24 of Appendix for location) occupies an area 1,500 by 500 meters in size. Large gardens are located inside its enclosure. Approximately 1,000 workers are employed. Production consists of smoked, salted, dried, and canned meats, macaroni, and biscuits. The total production (quantity not known) is taken by the Bulgarian Armed Forces.

58. The "Malchika" (formerly Todorov) Candy Factory employs 800 workers. It occupies an area 600 by 300 meters in size (see No. 97 of Appendix for location).

59. An alcohol distillery built in 1932-1934 occupies an area of 700 by 300 meters and employs an estimated 300 workers (see No. 44a of Appendix for location).

60. The "Serdika" Dairy (shown as No. 89 in Appendix) is of recent construction and began activities in 1948-1949. It occupies an area 800 by 600 meters in size and employs 800 workers. Transport equipment noted included about 50 ordinary trucks and 10 or 15 tank cars 

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61. A slaughterhouse and meat-processing plant (shown as No. 41 in Appendix) was built in 1930. It occupies a irregular trapezoid-shaped area 2,500 by 2,500 by 1,200 by 800 meters in size. Approximately 3,000 workers are employed in three shifts per day. Concerning the activity of the plant [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] The plant has a refrigeration unit and departments for the processing and canning of meat. Most of the production is exported to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. 25X1
62. The municipal skinnery (see No. 42 of Appendix for location) was built about 1936. It occupies an area 700 by 400 meters in size and employs about 300 workers. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] the skins are sent to the plant described in the paragraph below for preliminary processing but did not know what happens to the remainder of the animals. 25X1
63. A plant for the preliminary processing of skins (see No. 44 of Appendix for location) was constructed during the years 1940-1946. It occupies an area 600 by 400 meters in size and employs 350-400 workers. The hides are provided by the slaughterhouse and municipal skinnery mentioned in paragraphs 61 and 62 above. After preliminary processing, the hides are sent to the various tanneries throughout Bulgaria.

Workshops and Factories under Construction

64. A metallurgical factory (see No. 64 of Appendix for location) was started in 1948 and is to be completed in 1952. It occupies an area 800 by 600 meters in size.
65. A printing plant and shop for government papers and forms (see No. 68 of Appendix for location) was started in the autumn of 1949 and is to be completed in 1952. It occupies an area 1,000 by 500 meters in size.
66. A city mechanical bakery (see No. 88 of Appendix for location) was started in 1949 and is to be in use at the end of 1952. It occupies an area 800 by 600 meters in size and will be able to produce 300,000 kilograms of bread during a 24 hour period. The machinery has already been installed, and appears to be of Soviet manufacture.
67. In addition to these factories, informant knew that other industrial enterprises are under construction in Sofia, but was unable to give details. Also, there are other smaller factories in operation in the various areas described which informant could not further identify.

Miscellaneous Depots

68. A fuel depot located 100 meters east of the Gorna Banya railroad station (see No. 86 of Appendix) consists of the following:
- a. Approximately 15 tanks arranged horizontally and resting on concrete bases; these tanks are 12 meters long and about 1.8 meters in diameter;
  - b. Three or four sheds, covering an area 40-50 square meters, under which cans of oil and gasoline are located;
  - c. One wooden barracks used for accommodating the personnel at the fuel depot.

A wire fence strung between reinforced concrete posts around the area measures approximately 200 by 100 meters.

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69. A depot for artillery, motor vehicles, and tanks is located on Dervenisko Boulevard (see No. 121 of Appendix for location) and consists of two medium-sized masonry buildings and 30-40 wooden barracks. [redacted] parked in the open, approximately 40 tanks of various sizes, 50-60 artillery pieces covered with tarpaulins [redacted] and approximately forty 3- or 5-ton trucks. The commanding officer of this depot is a Soviet colonel who lives with his family in a villa adjacent to the French College opposite the depot.

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70. As of August 1949, a clearing depot for miscellaneous materiel was located in Shumen and was the first Soviet warehouse in Bulgarian territory. It consists of five or six masonry warehouse buildings, about 100 by 25 meters in size, situated 300-350 meters south of the Shumen railroad station. [redacted]

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[redacted] the loading and unloading of railway cars and noted the following:

- a. Wooden cases, 80 by 60 by 30 meters in size;
- b. Metal cases, slightly smaller than the wooden cases;
- c. Steel barrels, 70-80 centimeters high and about 40 centimeters in diameter; and
- d. Demijohns with a capacity of approximately 50 liters; these containers were transported on specially outfitted railway cars with three or four interior shelves.

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All this materiel had come from the USSR. Due to the weight of the containers, [redacted] this was ammunition. [redacted]

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[redacted] On certain days loading and unloading operations were carried out in three shifts, with 100-150 men per shift. The personnel employed consisted of Soviet and Bulgarian soldiers in fatigues.

71. As of the fall of 1949, a clearing depot for miscellaneous materiel was located at the Gorna Dzhumaya (now Blagoevgrad) railroad station. This depot consists of two masonry warehouses approximately 100 by 20 by 12 meters in size, located 100 meters south of the railroad station. [redacted] the following items being transferred from about 40 railroad cars to trucks (mostly 3-ton ZIS trucks):

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- a. Bombs 40-45 centimeters high, 20-25 centimeters in diameter, equipped with metal fins 15 centimeters long;
- b. Machine guns of an unidentified type;
- c. Cloth-covered cases approximately 140 by 140 by 80 centimeters in size; the Soviet officer who directed the transfer of materiel continually told the men to use special care in handling these cases [redacted]
- d. Wooden boxes approximately 60 by 40 by 20 centimeters in size;
- e. Metal boxes which were slightly smaller than the wooden boxes; and
- f. Gasoline barrels of 200-liter capacity.

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All of this materiel came from the USSR. Immediately after being loaded, the trucks left individually [redacted] 50 trucks. The personnel handling the transfer of materiel were Bulgarian soldiers supervised by Soviet officers.

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72. As of May 1951, a clearing depot for miscellaneous materiel was located four kilometers south of the Plovdiv railroad station. It consisted of nine wooden buildings approximately 40 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, located along the railroad tracks. The depot is equipped with 15 or 20 trucks and includes a radio station located in a tent equipped with two mast antennas 15-20 meters high. The depot is guarded by Soviet soldiers.
73. As of May-June 1951, a clearing depot for miscellaneous materiel was located 2.5 kilometers northeast of the Stara Zagora railroad station, just east of the Gorna Oryakhovitsa railroad line. This depot consists of 10 wooden buildings with twin-sloped roofs covered with Marseilles-type tiles. These buildings are approximately 50 meters long, 10 meters wide, and five meters high. The depot covers an area of 100,000 square meters and contains 800-1,000 wooden crates (contents unknown) 3 by 1.5 by 3 meters in size on which "Bulgaria" is written in Cyrillic letters. The radio station of this depot is located in a wooden building four meters square and includes two pyramidal antenna towers with a triangular base 40 meters high. The radio station was installed in the summer of 1948 when the depot was built. About 20 trucks were observed here.
74. As of July 1951, a clearing depot for miscellaneous materiel was located at the Radomir railroad station. It includes eight or 10 warehouses (formerly privately owned) of various sizes, from approximately 15 by 15 to 20 by 10 meters. 25X1  
100-150 spools for electric and telephone rubber-covered cables, with a minimum diameter of 85 centimeters and a maximum diameter of 1.5 meters. five or six trucks for the use of the depot.

Depots in Sofia

75. A fuel depot (shown as No. 13 in Appendix) subordinate to the materiel section of the Ministry of Industry occupies an area 800 by 800 meters in size. It consists of approximately 50 tanks, about half of which are in a horizontal position supported by concrete pedestals. The "vertical" tanks are 12 meters high and four to six meters in diameter. The "horizontal" tanks are 10-15 meters long and about three meters in diameter. The depot also includes an unspecified number of sheds under which barrels of gasoline are located.
76. A fuel depot subordinate to the Ministry of Electrification (see No. 12 of Appendix for location) has the same characteristics as the depot described in the preceding paragraph.
77. A fuel depot subordinate to the Ministry of Transport covers an area 1,000 by 600 meters in size (see No. 103 of Appendix for location). It consists of an unknown number of tanks which are partially underground and sheds under which barrels of gasoline are located.
78. A municipal fuel depot (see No. 48 of Appendix for location) is supplied with coal and firewood which are piled in the open under sheds. It is equipped with approximately 50 auto vehicles for the transport of coal.
79. A cement depot (see No. 49 of Appendix for location) covers an area 800 by 400 meters in size. It consists of a main building (size unknown) and two other buildings, semi-circular in shape, which have a diameter of 25 meters and a height of 35 meters. Modern equipment was recently installed at this depot.

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80. A central depot for railway construction materiel (see No. 35 of Appendix for location) covers an area approximately 1,800 by 800 meters in size. It is subordinate to the Ministry of Transportation and consists of approximately 15 buildings. It employs about 800 workers, 200 of which are used for contact with the surrounding depots.
81. A depot for railroad construction materiel (see No. 22 of Appendix for location) occupies an area 700 by 500 meters in size. It is subordinate to the Ministry of Transportation and employs 200-300 persons.
82. A central depot for materiel for the Ministry of Electrification covers an area 700 by 500 meters in size and employs 200 persons (see No. 21a of Appendix for location).
83. Miscellaneous depots covering an area 1,800 by 600 meters in size form a group including the following:
- a. Central depot for materiel for the Ministry of Electrification (see No. 91a of Appendix for location). This depot stores narrow-gauge tracks and various materiel for hydraulics construction and employs 150 persons.
  - b. Central depot for materiel for the Ministry of Public Works (see No. 91b of Appendix for location). 25X1  
25X1
  - c. Municipal depot for construction materiel (see No. 91c of Appendix for location). In general, various materiel for road and hydraulics construction is stored here.
84. A depot for materiel for the streetcar lines (see No. 104 of Appendix for location) covers an area 1,500 by 800 meters in size. 25X1  
25X1
85. The depot for materiel for subsoil research (see No. 63 of Appendix for location) covers an area 900 by 400 meters in size. It is a Soviet depot, since all research is carried out by Soviet experts. The depot occupies the buildings of the former "Granitoid" Cement Factory and has been here since 1948. Several offices and repair shops for materiel necessary for subsoil research are stored here. Technical and directing personnel are entirely Soviet, while the workers (approximately 500 men) are Bulgarian. The depot is equipped with 30 trucks and 10 cars. 25X1  
25X1
86. A motor vehicle and machinery depot (see No. 58 of Appendix for location) covers an area 800 by 400 meters in size. It is also in the hands of the Soviets, who have been here since 1949. Prior to that time, a garage for steam railways, subordinate to the Bulgarian Ministry of Public Works, was at this location. 25X1  
25X1 occasionally unspecified materiel is brought here from the Sofia airfield; this materiel probably comes in by air. The depot employs approximately 600 Bulgarian civilians.

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APPENDIX (Continued)

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Legend

1. Metal net factory.
2. Radio station (formerly German).
3. Metal net factory.
4. Ceramics factory.
5. Chemical plant.
6. "Galenus" Pharmaceutical Factory.
7. Dye factory.
8. Chemical factory.
9. Factory producing dial and standard telephones.
10. Bakelite factory.
11. Pharmaceutical factory.
12. Fuel depot of the Ministry of Electrification.
13. Fuel depot of the Ministry of Industry.
14. Ironworks.
15. Electric alternators factory.
16. Depot of the pharmaceutical factory (No. 11 above).
17. "9 September" Shoe Factory (branch of the factory shown in No. 87).
18. Rubber factory (formerly Bakish Factory).
19. Spinning and weaving mill (formerly Fortuna Mill).
20. Spinning and weaving mill (formerly Delta Mill).
21. "Elektro Motorni Zavod," electric motors factory.
- 21a. Central equipment depot of the Ministry of Electrification.
22. Material depot for railroad construction.
23. Precision instruments factory.
24. Food products factory.
25. Machine tools factory.
26. Repair workshop of the Ministry of Public Works.
27. Repair workshop of "Sovbolstroi."
28. Industrial complex with various types of activity.
29. Dye factory.
30. Spinning and weaving mill.
31. Bakelite factory.
32. Plywood factory.
33. Radio station (formerly main Sofia station).
34. TETs Stalin (thermoelectric plant).
35. Central material depot for railroad construction.
36. Gasoline-driven trains depot for special services.
37. Repair workshop for rail and auto vehicles.
38. Locomotive depot.
39. "Krum Baev" Metallurgical Factory.
40. Complex of various factories.
41. Slaughterhouse and city meat processing enterprise.
42. City skinning plant.
43. Open air livestock market.
- 43a. Chemical factory.
44. Enterprise for the preliminary processing of skins.
- 44a. Alcohol distillery.
45. Gardens and orchards in which the construction of homes is planned.
46. Ceramics factory (formerly Fiance Factory).
47. Electric mill.
48. City fuels depot.
49. Cement depot.
50. Spinning and weaving mill.

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51. Spinning and weaving mill (formerly Berov and Horner Mill).
52. "Chervena Zvezda" Electric Mill.
53. Complex of various factories.
54. Spinning and weaving mill (formerly Almos Mill).
55. Dye factory.
56. Chemical factory (formerly Delta Factory).
57. Spinning and weaving mill (formerly Gloriya Mill).
58. Soviet motor vehicles and machinery depot.
59. Barracks of the Militia of the III Rayon.
60. Civil airfield.
61. Railroad school under construction (to be completed in 1952).
62. Electric mill (formerly Sofia Mill).
63. Soviet depot for materials for geological research.
64. Metallurgical factory under construction.
65. "Ivan Venkov" Iron-Works Factory.
66. Veterinary faculty.
67. Medical faculty.
68. Printing shop and government papers plant, under construction.
69. Pharmaceutical factory.
70. Pharmaceutical factory.
71. Palace of youth, under construction (to be completed at the end of 1951).
72. Barracks of a Bulgarian antiaircraft artillery regiment.
73. Barracks of a Bulgarian infantry (?) regiment.
74. Childrens' village (summer camp).
75. Political school for Militia officers.
76. Complex of various factories.
77. Barracks of the Militia depot of the IV Rayon.
78. Underground munitions depot.
79. "Simeonovo" Hydroelectric Plant.
80. Brick factory.
81. Bulgarian military workshop for the repair of motor vehicles.
82. Headquarters of the command and of the Militia unit of VI Rayon.
83. Political school of the Militia.
84. Barracks of a Bulgarian infantry regiment.
85. "Khristo Botev" Officers Training School.
86. Soviet military depot.
87. "9 September" Shoe Factory.
88. City mechanical bakery, under construction.
89. "Serdika" Dairy.
90. Barracks of the Militia unit of VII Rayon.
91. Various depots:
  - (a) Central depot of equipment of the Ministry of Electrification.
  - (b) Central depot of equipment of the Ministry of Public Works.
  - (c) City depot for construction materials.
92. Locomotive depot of the Zakharna Fabrika (Sugar Factory) station.
93. Metallurgical factory (former sugar factory).
94. Spinning and weaving mill.
95. Iron- and steel-works factory.
96. Airfield.
97. "Malchika" Candy Factory.
98. Central transformer station for electric power.
99. Machine tools factory (formerly Resa Factory).
100. Factory making equipment for the wine industry.
101. Electric cable factory (formerly Filiptseni Brothers Factory).
102. Repair workshop for road and rail vehicles.

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103. Fuel depot of the Ministry of Transport.
104. Depot of streetcar materials.
105. Prisons.
106. Radio-telegraph school of the Militia.
107. Command of the military railroad corps.
108. Principal civil hospital.
109. General command of the Durzhavna Sigurnost (State Security).
110. Irrigation section of the Ministry of Electrification.
111. Garage of the Soviet military command (mentioned in No. 118).
112. Headquarters of the command and the Militia unit of the I Rayon.
113. Secondary civil hospital.
114. Bulgarian munitions depot.
115. Bulgarian underground munitions depot.
116. Barracks of Bulgarian artillery and tank units.
117. Barracks of Bulgarian artillery and tank units.
118. Soviet military command.
119. Headquarters of a motorized unit of the Militia.
120. "Vasil Levski" Military Academy.
121. Soviet artillery, motor vehicles, and tank depot.
122. Reservoir and filtering plant for drinking water (Rila Planina-Sofia pipeline).
123. Agronomy faculty.
124. Sofia radio station.
125. Headquarters of the command and Militia unit of the IV Rayon.
126. Headquarters of the command and Militia unit of the III Rayon.
127. Barracks of the national guard and cavalry regiment.
128. Training school for the ranks and non-commissioned officers of the Militia.
129. Ministry of Industry.
130. Unidentified offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 130a. Narodno Subranie (National Assembly).
131. Headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
132. Command of the military fleet (Voenno Morski Flot).
133. Military Geographic Institute.
134. Directorate of the national press.
135. Central offices for railroad work of the Ministry of Transport.
136. Printing plant of the Ministry of Defense.
137. Ministry of Electrification.
138. Ministry of the Interior.
139. Directorate of the Trudovaks (military labor organization).
140. Hydraulics construction materials section of the Ministry of Electrification.
141. Hydraulics construction section of the Ministry of Electrification.
142. Garage of the Soviet military command (mentioned in No. 118).
143. Ministry of Foods.
144. Ministry of Domestic Commerce.
145. General directorate of mines.
146. Ministry of Education.
147. Ministry of Public Works.
148. Offices for new rail line construction (Ministry of Transport).
- 148a. Directorate of the Soviet company "Gorubso" (mine exploitation).
149. Ministry of Posts and Telegraph.
- 149a. Palace of Posts and Telegraph.
150. Directorate of the Merchant Marine (former headquarters of the Italian Commercial Bank).
151. Ministry of Transport.
152. Institute of engineers and architects.

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- 153. Ministry of Foreign Trade.
- 154. Ministry of Finance.
- 155. Institute of Arts, Science, and Culture.
- 156. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 157. Ministry of Defense.
- 158. Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum.
- 159. Presidency of the Council of Ministers.
- 160. Foreign control section of the Dazhzhavna Sigurnost (State Security).
- 161. Planning offices for new rail line construction (Ministry of Transport).
- 162. General Directorate of the Militia.
- 163. New headquarters of the Communist Party, under construction.
- 164. ----
- 165. Ministry of Public Health.
- 166. Ministry of Forests.
- 167. Headquarters of the command and a Militia unit for the II Rayon.
- 168. Headquarters of the command and a Militia unit for the V Rayon.
- 169. Barracks of an infantry regiment.
- 170. Barracks of an infantry regiment.
- 171. Bulgarian military hospital.
- 172. Civil hospital.
- 173. Barracks of an infantry of pontoon engineers.
- 174. Miscellaneous materials depot of the Ministry of Defense.
- 175. Ministry of Agriculture.
- 176. Headquarters of the command and a unit of the Militia for the VII Rayon.
- 177. Barracks of a cavalry unit of the Militia.
- 178. Headquarters of a Militia unit for the II Rayon.

ASSEMBLE SKETCH AS FOLLOWS:

<del>-16-</del>	<del>-17-</del>	<del>-18-</del>
<del>-19-</del>	<del>-20-</del>	<del>-21-</del>

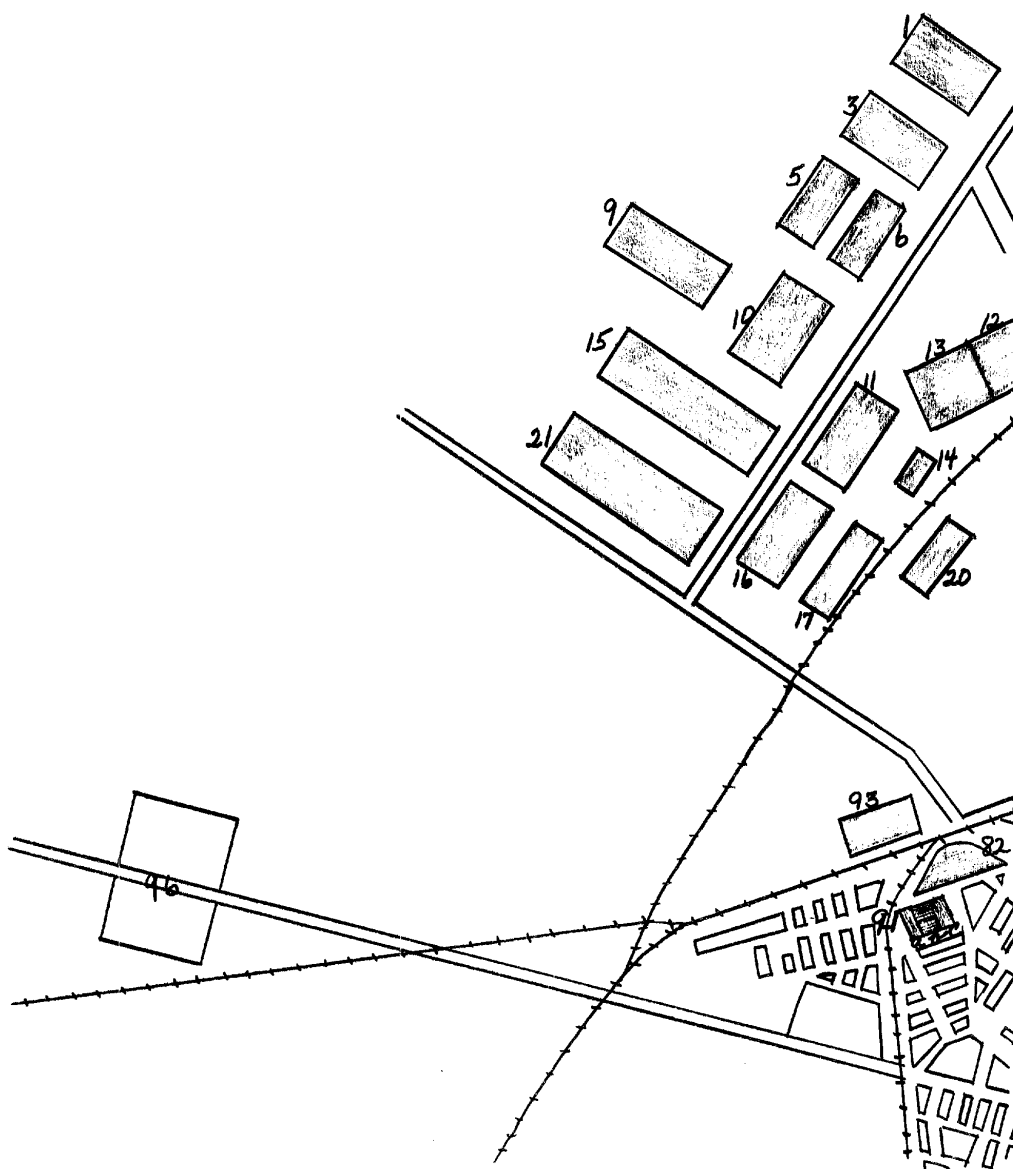
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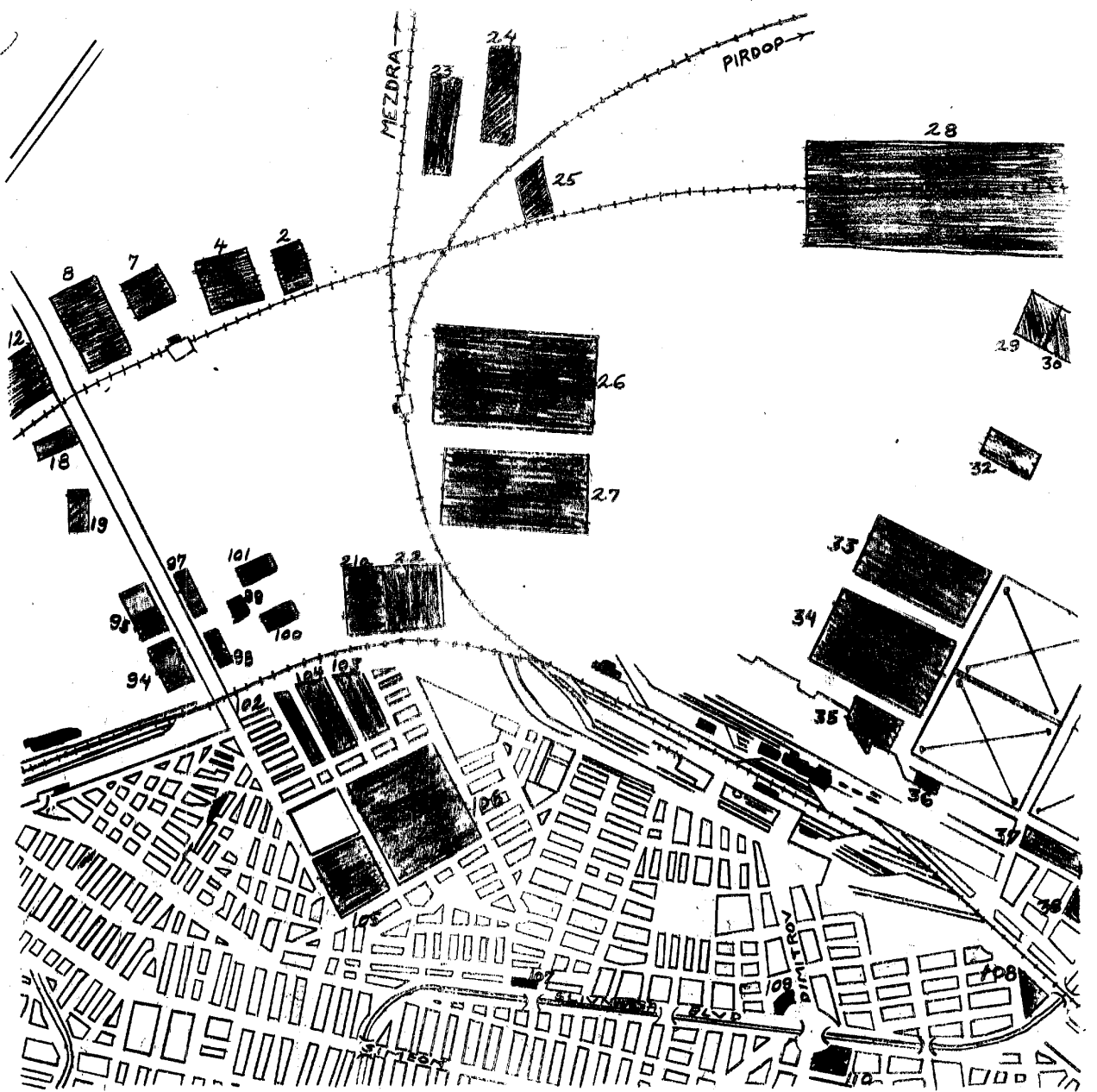
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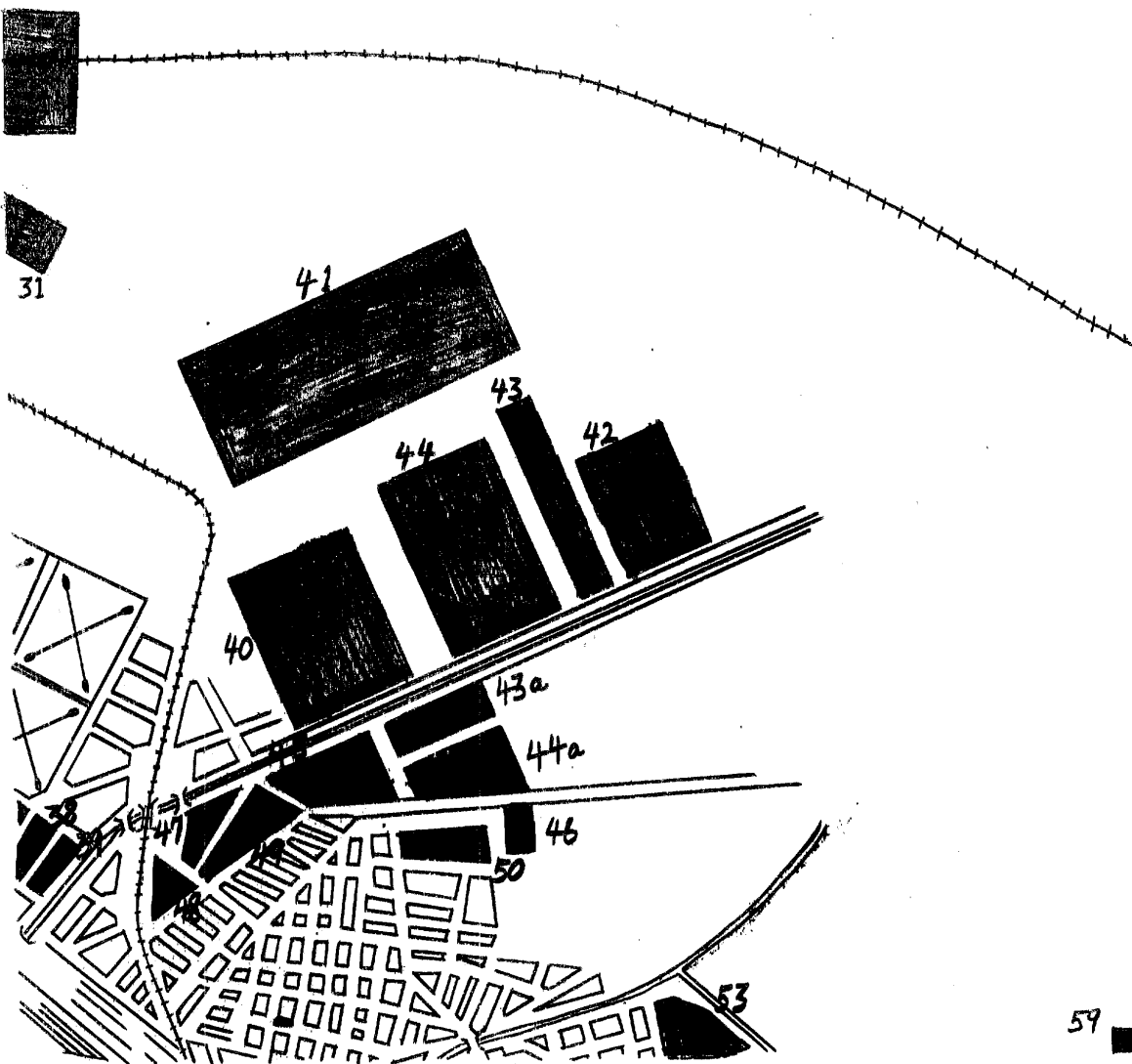
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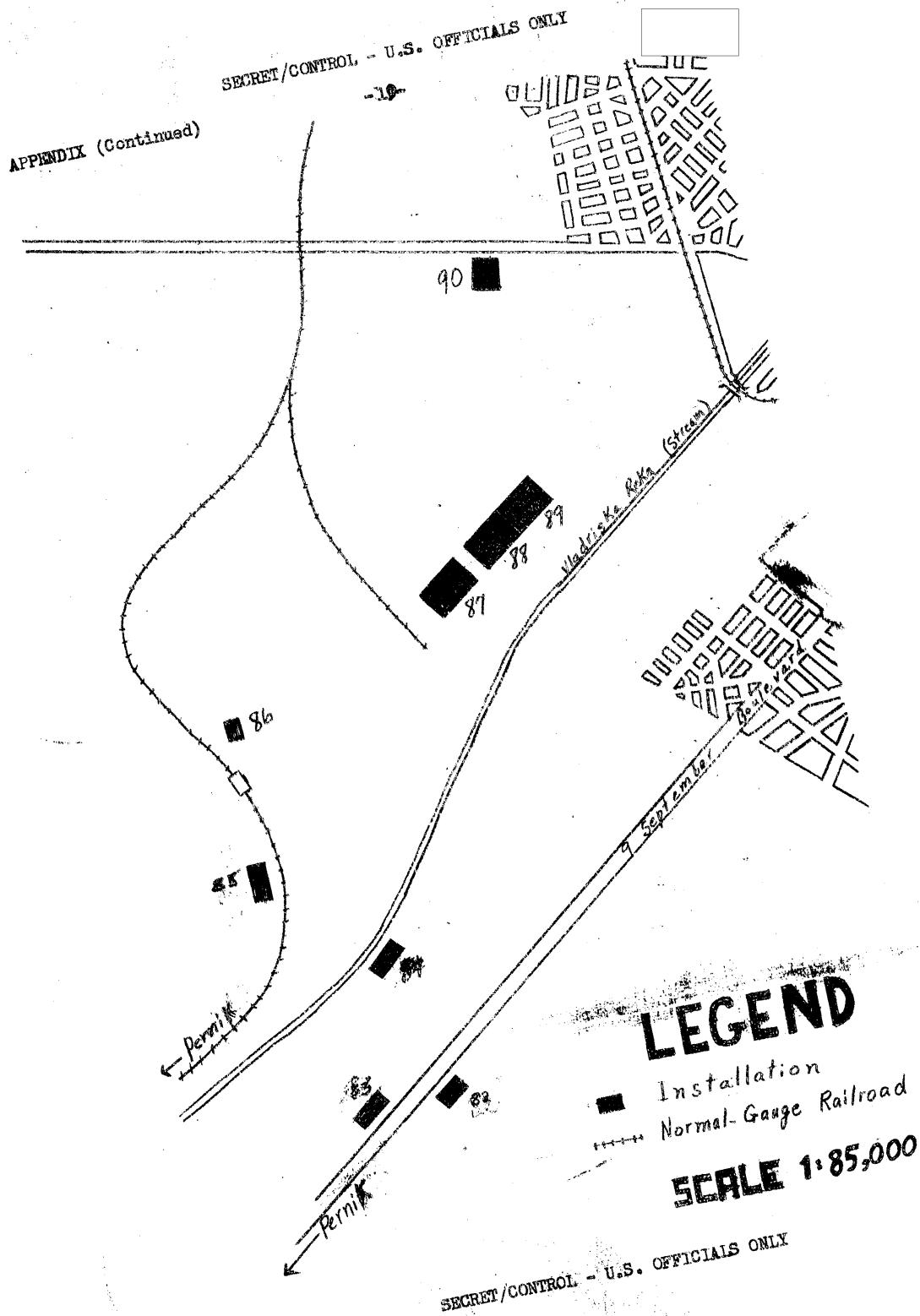
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